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[NO. 402.

T. J. Holton, Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS:

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No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at One Dollar per square (16 lines or less), this sized type, for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court advertisements and Sheriff's Sales charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 25 per cent. will be made from the regular price, for advertisers by the year.

Agent.—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JUNE,	SUN	SUN	MOON'S PHASES.
15 Friday,	4 47 7 12	For June, 1838.	
16 Saturday,	4 47 7 12	D. H. M.	
17 Sunday,	4 47 7 12	Fall 7 11 35 even.	
18 Monday,	4 47 7 12	Last 14 9 15 even.	
19 Tuesday,	4 47 7 12	New 21 9 15 even.	
20 Wednesday,	4 47 7 12	First 28 7 56 even.	
21 Thursday,	4 47 7 12		

GORLICK'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

NO LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE, M. D. of Germany (Europe), belongs the impishness of adding a new and dangerous doctrine to the Science of Medicine—a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by some of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member,) he proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine of Holy Writ—doctrine, upon the verity of which are suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which he boldly challenges his opponents to refute. Consumption is a disease always associated by the disordered state of *Vita Vitalis* (or Life Principle) of the human body: it often secretly lurking in the system for years before there is the least complaint of the lungs, &c.—and which may be as certainly, though not as quickly, cured, as a common cold or simple headache. An invaluable precious doctrine this, as it imports an important lesson to the apparently healthy of both sexes, teaching them that this incision no way be an unadvised instrument of their "slavery houses" even while they imagine themselves secure from its attack;—teaching them that the great secret in the art of preserving health is to pluck out this disease while in the blade, and not wait till the full grown ear.

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to the enlarged gratitude of the world, for the invention of his

MATCHLESS SANATIVE, whose healing balm may justly claim for it such a title, since it has so signal triumphed over our most common enemy,

CONSUMPTION, in the first and last stages—a medicine which, though now the victim in the Materia Medica, and thereby proved itself the

CONQUEROR OF PHYSICIANS; medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the benevolent hand of a kind Providence—a medicine, whose wondrous virtues are seen so glowingly portrayed even by some of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber; by which means they often become the happy instruments of changing despondency into hope, sickness into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness.

GOELICKE'S Matchless Sanative, obtained equally from the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a three-fold power; and though destined as a remedy for Consumption solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system—a medicine which begins to be valued by physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the grave of the Inevitable Grave.

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, six drops; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explain the manner of taking half or quarter drop.

PRICE.—Three and one third six dollars (Two Dollars and Fifty Cents) per half ounce.

All persons who live in unhealthy climates, either hot or cold—all operatives and others connected with manufactures, and all who lead sedentary and inactive lives, are exposed to various diseases, which may be silently preying upon their constitutions while their countenance wear the gloom of health, and while they suspect no danger nigh”—medicines which an unusual use of the Sanative would check in the

The patient, while using the medicine should eat and drink (in kind, not quantity) whatever the disease dictates; and not be compelled to force her, against nature, every remedy which the patient's friends and kindred nurses often imprudently recommend. NATURE IS THE GREAT PHYSICIAN, (the doctor and nurse only her servants;) and if we would profit by her advice, we must adhere strictly to her infallible recipe. If in order for the patient water, porridge, or beef, or any other food; if she dines fish, fowl, eggs, or beef, or regard her notes. In other words the patient should eat and drink whatever his appetite gives, not forgetting to be “temperate in all things.”

In curing fevers, mask not the patient's instinctive call for cooling drink by simply moistening (1) his parched lips but place by his bedside vessel of water, put into his hands a cup, and him slake his thirst at pleasure. This is real; this is common sense; this is nature.

A CERTIFICATE.

Three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION in Germany, in Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware, that by our course may forfeit the friendship of some of the members of its benevolent members, who are maintained by selfish motives. Though we shall remain from an expression of our opinion, either of knowledge, or unconsciousness of Dr. Goelick's Sanative, we are happy to say that we do not believe the valuable not to be generally known; for what our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must believe.

The Honorable state, that when Dr. Louis Offon made his first come before the German public, as a pretended discovery of a new doctrine and a

new medicine, we held him in the highest contempt, believing and openly pronouncing him to be a base imposter and the prince of quacks. But, on hearing so much said about the Sanative, against and for it, we were induced, from motives of curiosity merely, to make trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of our most hopeless patients; and we now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self interest) publicly to acknowledge its mighty efficacy, in curing not only consumption, but other mortal maladies which we have hitherto believed incurable. Our compact for the discoverer of this medicine was at once swallowed up in our sister establishment at those unexpected results; and as regards for our sake of him, we do frankly confess to the world, that we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession and to our country, which gave him birth.

The recent adoption of this medicine into some of our European Hospitals is a sufficient guarantee that it performs all its promises. It needed not our testimony, for wherever it is used, it is its own best witness.

HERMAN ETMULLER, M. D.
WALTER VAN GAULT, M. D.
ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

DAVID S. ROWLAND, the General American Agent for this mighty medicine, (invented by the immortal Goelick of Germany,) has great pleasure in publishing the following highly important letter from a respectable gentleman in New York, which he has received, with many others of a similar character—also very interesting intelligence from several of his agents, as will be soon below—which, together with the certificates from three eminent German physicians, most fully establish the character of the Sanative as being without a parallel in the history of medicine.

Testimony No. 1.

A letter from H. F. Sherwood, Esq. of New York.

NEW YORK, October 9, 1837.
Dr. D. S. Rowland.—Sir, About the middle of July last, I accidentally noticed in a Newspaper the advertisement of the Matchless Sanative, for which I perceived you were agent, and which professed to be a sovereign remedy for Consumption.

As my wife was then fast wasting away with this dreadful disease, and as our family physician was daily and anxiously endeavoring to restore her health without success, I stepped over to his house and asked him if he had any objections to her taking this new medicine. He replied, that he was perfectly willing Mrs. Sherwood should take that or any other medicine she might choose, but he thought it could do no good, as her lungs were rapidly consuming and no human power could save her. Still as a drowning person will catch at a straw, and the Sanative being recommended by three physicians who had used it in their practice, she concluded to give it a trial. I sent and purchased a vial, which she commenced taking three times a day, giving a free indulgence to her appetite according to the directions. By pursuing this course she suffered considerably for the first eight or ten days but was shortly able to eat and drink freely, without the least inconvenience.

Mrs. Sherwood and myself are both fully of the opinion, and so are all who know her remarkable case, that she *saves her life* in the Sanative alone; and as there are probably many consumptive persons in the United States, who have not yet heard of this medicine, measures ought speedily to be adopted to have it more generally known.

A number of persons in this neighborhood, I understand are taking it for other serious complaints, with very great benefit.

I think of going to the South, with my family sometime this fall, and in case I do I will proclaim the virtues of the Sanative in that quarter; for although some of the Physicians here are actively opposed to it, I do sincerely believe that it saved my wife from an opening grave.

If you think this letter will serve the public good, you are at liberty to publish it.

Respectfully, &c.

H. F. SHERWOOD.

Testimony No. 2.

GERMAN SANATIVE.

Extract from the Essex Register, published in Salem, Massachusetts.

The Agents for the sale of this invaluable medicine in this city have in their possession, many instances which have already been voluntarily made to them of the benefits resulting from its use. Enquirers can be directed to the individuals by calling at the Booksellers of the Agents:

IVES & JEWETT, 120 Essex street.

Testimony No. 3.

From the Boston Morning Post.

THE MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

By an article in our paper to-day, it will be seen that this medicine has lost none of its virtue in crossing the Atlantic—for it appears to be working similar cures in America to those which have astonished Europe.

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!

BETWEEN
“Physicians and the Matchless Sanative.”

1. WHY are some of the American Physicians making such strong efforts to PUT DOWN the Matchless Sanative?—Let the public answer.

2. Why did the German Physicians at first OPPOSE Dr. Goelick, and afterwards acknowledge him to be a GREAT BENEFACCTOR to mankind? Let the public answer.

3. What medicine HAS cured, IS curing and WILL cure obstinate diseases which physicians CANNOT cure? Let Facts answer.

4. What kind of apothecaries are most STONED and CLUBBED? Let Farmers answer.

5. Why are physicians constantly PELTING the Sanative and saying nothing against OTHER medicines? Let their Day Book answer.

6. How did Dr. Adams attempt to convince Mr. Webster, who had bought a vial of the Sanative for a member of his family, that it was a DANGEROUS medicine?—let one of the daily papers answer.

The recent experiment which Dr. Adams tried with the Matchless Sanative, in giving a large dose of it to a dog, without killing him, clearly proves that the Sanative was made to CURE and not to KILL.

Warranted Dealer for this Office.

7. Why do some Physicians SECRETLY buy the Sanative and MIX it with their own medicines, which they use in their daily practice. Answer: that they may have the CREDIT of the CURES.

8. Why is a sick young man belonging to one of the first families in Boston, now using the Sanative, without letting the attending physician KNOW it? The recovery of his HEALTH will shortly answer.

9. Why are physicians trying to persuade agents to give up SELLING the Sanative? Answer: they know, if it should be for sale in every town in America, they would shortly be obliged to resort to SOME OTHER BUSINESS or else STARVE.

10. Why will the Matchless Sanative soon be the ONLY medicine used through the world? Let PHYSICIANS answer.

11. Why did a certain physician try to HIRE an Editor of a paper to write against the Sanative? Let his CONSCIENCE answer.

The above precious medicine (the original discovery of DR. LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE, of Germany,) is for sale wholesale and retail, in Boston, by D. S. ROWLAND, General American Agent for the Discoverer, where numerous letters, certifying the good effects of the medicine, may be seen.

Also for sale by retail, in most of the towns in America.

12. In places, where there is no Agent, the Post Master or any Stoakkeeper who shall write to the General Agent at Boston, will immediately be appointed an Agent.

WILLIAMS & BOYD, Agents.

Charlotte, May 28, 1838. 400/-

Sugar Creek Academy.

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday, the 11th inst.

R. J. McDowell.

June 5, 1838. 1402

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their customers and the public, that they have just received from the Northern Cities, a complete assortment of Goods in their line, consisting of

Gold & Silver Lever Watches, Plain do.
Jewelry and Fancy Goods,
Fine Razors & Penknives,
Military Goods, and Spectacles,
Silver Thimbles, Pencil Cases,
Pistols, &c.
with watch materials of all kinds.

TROTTER & ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, June 5, 1838. 401/-

N. R. We expect in a short time a general assortment of first rate Perfumery, Plated Candysticks, Castors and Riddling Whisks, all of which will be sold on good terms.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for Beef are requested to come forward and settle their accounts, either by Cash or Note, by the 1st of July;—we will stand during Court week to make settlement with all others who may have open accounts at that time.

He also informs his former customers, that he will commence BUTCHERING again on the 1st of July, when he will be glad to furnish them with Beef.

WM. P. McCLELLAN.

June 7, 1838. 104

WILLIAM NEAL & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF LOOKING GLASSES

No. 27, N. 5TH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

BACK of MERCHANT'S HOTEL.

THE only establishment in the city devoted exclusively to this business.

Country Merchants are supplied at manufacturers' prices, and their Glasses insured from breakage to any part of the Union, without extra charge. Those who may have orders for large Glasses, would do well to inform us of the size of the plate, and the kind of frame they may want, (whether of Glass, Mahogany or Marble,) that the article may be manufactured expressly for the occasion.

Merchants should give their orders for Looking Glasses the first thing on their arrival, to insure them well put up.

Any Editor of a weekly paper, who will publish this advertisement to the amount of six dollars, at his usual rate, shall be duly paid in Glasses, at the manufacturer's price, which of course must be so low as they can be bought in the city—provided he will send on his bill by a merchant who will purchase Glasses, with which he can pack and forward them at our risk of breakage.

E. H. ANDREWS,

SURGEON DENTIST,

WILL be in Charlotte by the 16th of June, and remain there for a short time. He will be glad to wait on any who may wish his professional services.

May 28, 1838. 1402

Patent Stereoscope

FOR

Health and Economy.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of using the above Machine in the counties of Cabarrus, Iredell, Burke, Wilkes and Ashe, respectfully inform the citizens of Cabarrus and Iredell, that they have one of the above Machines in operation in the towns Concord and Stateville, where all persons wishing there beds renovated can have them attended to. Persons are invited to call. This Machine cleanses and purifies the Feathers from all disagreeable smell, and renders them pure and soft—it also destroys the Moths.

and others, and now, in the present state of things, it is natural to suppose that he has been removed from his office, and that he has been succeeded by another Attorney General. He did not escape the notice of the public, however, and rendered many professional services to the country, which were acknowledged, and paid for, on his official discharge from his office. But this service was not rewarded him, but rather was questioned. The salary of the Attorney General was \$2,000, and \$1000 for a clerk. How stands the case? The salary of Mr. Butler, the present Attorney General, is \$2,000, and in 1834, he was paid \$1000 for compensation, besides being paid \$1,000 for a clerk and messenger, and \$100 for contingent expenses of this office. The same additional allowance and wages, amounting to \$1,000, is made in 1838. Inasmuch as of the increased salary and the enlarged proportionate increase, why \$1000 dollars for contingent expenses? In the year 1830 we heard nothing of contingent expenses, but a provision of \$1,000 was made for his clerk and messenger, and for Mr. Butler's compensation that year, he received \$4,250, when his salary was only \$1,000. Why was this excess of \$3,250 paid to him? He appears to have been given no copy of Cole's Quotations. He has been allowed to enjoy the salary of his own office and that of the Secretary of War at the same time, being at the rate of \$10,000 per year, pursuing too his profession, and receiving its emoluments. No wonder we see in him "the complying law officer of the crown." When did he give an opinion contrary to the wish of the President if he knew what that was? Let me give an illustration. As the story is told, when the Baltimore railroad was about to be located at its termination in this city, the company consulted Mr. Butler, or some points as to the right of way under their charter. After full deliberation, his professional opinion was obtained in writing. It happened that General Jackson felt some concern about the location of this right of way, and expressed an opinion on the same point, requiring a termination of the road which the company did not wish and which Mr. Butler had advised them they need not adopt. Gen. Jackson was furnished with the opinion of the Attorney-General; but, instead of yielding, he endorsed on it, "Mr. Butler has not examined this case with his usual care; let this paper be referred back to him, with a copy of the charter, for his re-examination." In due time, sir, the Attorney-General agrees with the President, and gives an opinion in conformity with that which General Jackson had expressed! After this, Mr. Speaker, we need not be surprised at the absurd opinion of Mr. Butler given as a foundation or justification for General Jackson to pocket the bill repealing the Treasury circular, and which had passed both Houses of Congress almost by acclamation. Nor, indeed, should we be astonished at any opinion of his unless he should have happened to give one different from what the President wanted.

I wish now to make a few comments on the professions and practice of Mr. Amos Kendall, late Fourth Auditor, and now Postmaster General. The gentleman, you know, sir, was an eleventh-hour Jackson man. He, however, was among the first who got office; and immediately after his appointment, a letter of his is published, in which, after holding himself and a few friends up as having been persecuted, he exclaims "what has Heaven done?" So disposed of events as to make Barry Postmaster General, and myself a more humble Auditor. As to Mr. Barry, no matter what events made him Postmaster General, we know that under his management that department was deranged and rendered insolvent!

But now for this "humble Auditor," or as from his own opinion, he is sometimes called, "this Heaven-born" Amos. If history does him justice, it will be found that he desired office under Mr. Clay, which, is not being in the power of the latter to provide, Mr. Kendall espoused the cause of Gen. Jackson.

In this letter of Mr. Kendall, he says: "I feel bound by my obligations to my country, and by the pledges so often repeated by all the principal men of our party, to promote, with all my talents and industry, the reforms which the People demand. I will prove that our declarations have not been hollow pretenses. Besides, I hold the interference of Federal officers with State politics to be improper in principle."

For the reform under this last paragraph, I refer you to Mr. Kendall's letters and toasts sent to various political meetings and dinners throughout the country, for a few years past, on the eve of State elections.

When Mr. Kendall entered upon the duties of his Auditor's office, he caused to be published in the United States Telegraph, the then official organ, a letter, in which he says, "The interests of the country demand that this office shall be filled with men of business, and not with baulking politicians." Sir, the whole letter was the work of a baulking politician, expressly designed for political and demagogic ends, which the writer in the same breath, said he had quit and left for others! I will read a few passages

from it. "We have done it, but now comes the great effort, when action and thought are required in the Fourth Auditor, and efforts to other offices." How long must the reader wait before Mr. Kendall, for the purpose of returning to the Globe and Daily, and the services of his friend Francis J. Jackson, (another eleventh-hour Jackson man, whom he had brought from his former residence at Frankfort, Kentucky,) and under his frank to Kentucky, and perhaps elsewhere, the prospectus of this enterprise?

In that letter Mr. Kendall also says: "Upon entering this office, on Monday last, one of the first objects which struck my eye was a pile of newspapers on my table. Among them I counted sixteen different papers all of which I had told were subscribed for by the Fourth Auditor, and paid for out of the Treasury."

He sent these back, as he then stated, with a note to each; of which the following is a copy:

Treasury Department,

Fourth Auditor's Office, March 24, 1832.

Sir: Not believing that I am authorized by the Government to pay subscriptions to newspapers and other publications, which are not useful to me in the discharge of my official duties; and not perceiving that I can derive any assistance from your journal in settling the accounts of the United States Navy, I have to request that you will discontinue sending it to this office. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

AMOS KENDALL.

Here, Mr. Speaker, is a fine display of the "pride, pomp, and circumstance" of office, if not of official malice. But yesterday he was himself the editor and publisher of a newspaper; he next appears, in his own language, an "humble Auditor." But, sir, does not the latter just read show that he had forgotten his humility, and become puffed up with official consequence?

Why did he not simply tell his brother editors, in brief and respectful language, that he had discontinued the subscription for their paper?

But a further thought is suggested by this letter of Mr. Kendall, and his reason for discontinuing newspaper subscriptions. He is now, sir, Postmaster General. Suppose we look at the statement of the contingent expense of his office for the last year. Do you think we shall find any subscriptions for newspapers here "paid for out of the Treasury"? Listen to a few items:

Southern Literary Messenger - \$10 00
New York Journal of Commerce - 10 00
Allegany Democrat - 14 81
Pennsylvania - 8 00
Indian Biography - 6 00
Metropolitan Magazine - 8 00
Three copies of the Daily Globe!!! - 30 00
Richmond Enquirer - 5 00

Sundry others which I will not stop to name: the whole number being twenty or upwards, and the total of subscription within a small fraction of \$200! He was frightened at a pile of 16 newspapers, but he can now take 20 at a dose! Can it be possible that a man, who came into office declaring, like the Pharisee of old, that "he was not like other men," and would even "tithe, mint, and cummin," begins already to "neglect the weightier matter of the law?" What becomes of his inflated promise "to prove" that his declarations had not been hollow pretences? Of what value was his declaration, made in his letter before referred to, and in which he says, "Vain I may be, proud I am, that the President has given me an opportunity to aid him in proving that reform is not an empty sound, and is not to apply merely to a change of men?" Why, sir, I quote as a reply to these questions his own words, in another passage of his own letter: "The world will know him at last, and assign him his true rank." Truth is omnipotent, and public justice certain."

From the Raleigh Register.

Henry Clay & Martin Van Buren.
Merry Errors: Having last week collected some statements in regard to the respective positions of those prominent individuals on the Tariff question, I come now to the charge brought against Mr. Clay by his opponents in relation to the *Abolition of Slavery*. One would suppose that the more fact that Mr. Clay is a slave-holder and resides in a State tolerating slavery, was sufficient of itself to silence all attempts to set him before the people as a co-operator with the Abolitionists. Not so, however! The tottering fortunes of the Administration have reduced its supporters to a consciousness that their chance for future success is desperate. They see in every movement of the people a fixed and growing determination to melt out to them the "portion" due their deeds of musketry; every breeze wafts to their terrified ears some new sign of popular indignation—some fresh assurance that "they are weighed in the balance and found wanting." As the most plausible means of averting the impending storm, they abandon their own bantling to its fury, but artfully direct their poisoned arrows against the individual who will be most likely to be his successor; and for want of a more available charge, they represent Mr. Clay as a traitor not only to his own State and the welfare of the Union, but to his own private interests! they charge him with *abolitionism*!

Absurd and unjust as this position must appear to the honorable and conscientious of all parties, it is maintained with a perseverance bordering on the shyness of despair. Declining politicians clutch it with avidity, and phantom-like, the exposure of their error only serves to impel them in their headlong course. Let them rave on; let

every conscientious effort be exerted to illustrate the object of先生 and introduce

"Truth" until they enter shall not

"The world again becomes."

The day is past, when public opinion could be swayed by inflammatory appeals and pamphlet declamation; the time is gone by, when illustrious statements can be extricated by the clamor of the interested few; and the revilers of Henry Clay will find to their chagrin, that "the arrows of calumny fall harmless at the foot of virtue."

And what are the sentiments of the party to which they so resolutely attempt to attach Mr. Clay? What their past actions? What their future prospects?

From an early period in our National career, a party has existed, whose chief aim has been to interfere with the rights and institutions of the South, to trample down the barriers for the protection of private property, and to force the South to a compliance with their favorite schemes. This party (the Abolitionists) though frowns down by the voice of public opinion, and over thwarted in their projects, have nevertheless managed in highly excited periods to enlist temporarily a large portion of the Northern people in their ranks. One instance, (though near twenty years have elapsed since its occurrence) is still fresh in the recollection of the public. I allude to the fanatical rally in opposition to the admission of Missouri, unless slavery was prohibited. That was emphatically the era of their power. Nearly the whole North sided with them; the too-confiding populace in the non-slaveholding States were persuaded into a compliance with their wishes; and many a狂热分子 clung in transport over his brightening prospects, and looked anxiously forward to an important and successful move toward the accomplishment of his grand object. Bitter and fearful was the conflict, but the storm passed harmless by. A hasty glance at the battle-field, however, will show that the South owes Mr. Van Buren no obligations for his services in that eventful period.

It is not forgotten by your readers, that one of the chief instruments on which the Abolitionists relied for the advocacy and support of their measures, was Rufus King, then a Senator in Congress from New York. He came into Congress deeply imbued with the fanaticism of this reckless party, and never suffered an opportunity to heap insults and malevolencies on the institutions of the South to pass unimproved. While this man was throwing his fanatical firebrands into the U. S. Senate, and attacking with scorching fury the rights and interests of slaveholders; a Resolution was introduced in the Senate of New York, approving of his course and instructing him to persevere in his iniquitous designs. 67 For this Resolution, Mr. Van Buren's name stands recorded on the Journals of the New York Legislature! What reference must we draw from this recorded vote—this proof, so conclusive as to exclude all attempts at contradiction? It is not my wish to "set down in high authority" against Mr. Van Buren—or do I wish to impute to him any other than his real sentiments; but if his course on this question does not favour of Abolition, the application of the word is greatly mistaken. What else do the Abolitionists contend for than the power to abolish slavery in the Districts and Territories? Not even the most hardened and uncompromising pretend to any constitutional power, as present, to carry the war into the States. One of their chief objects is to prevent the admission into the Union of any Territory tolerating slavery; and here we find Mr. Van Buren leading them a helping hand! Is not this the very essence of Abolition?

The course of Mr. Clay on that momentous question cannot be forgotten. In every stage and at every step, he exerted all his energies against the incendiary faction; and his exertions chiefly the South owes its triumph. As a further instance of the extreme lengths to which the Van Buren Abolitionists of that period wished to push their designs, I ask you to insert the following Resolution introduced in the United States Senate, a short time after, by this same Rufus King, whom Mr. Van Buren so strenuously supported—

"Resolved, That as soon as the portion of the existing funded debt of the U. States, for the payment of which the Public Land of the United States is pledged, shall have been paid off, then and thereafter, the whole of the Public Land of the United States, with the net proceeds of all future sales thereof, shall constitute and form a fund, which is hereby appropriated, and the fifth of the U. States is pledged, that the said fund shall be invariably applied to aid the emancipation of such slaves, within any of the United States, and to aid the removal of such slaves and the removal of such free persons of color, to any of the said States, as by the laws of the States respectively may be allowed to be emancipated or removed, to any territory or country without the limits of the United States of America."

This Resolution, introduced by Mr. Van Buren's friend and ally, though not seriously pressed in Congress, will serve to show some of the sentiments of the party with which he then acted. More soon.

REGULUS.

The Better Currency.—During the days of Owl Creek shipbuilders, in the Spring of the year, in Wayne County, the Indians used to pick wild berries of a certain kind, and take them to town to sell. On one occasion, one of these berries, with the print of an owl upon it, was tendered in payment. The Indians looked at it awhile, and said, "No take—tame owl who's whoo/ whoo/ whoo/ about him."—*Auguia (Maine) Journal*.

FROM THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Our mission may receive a compliment. We paid the other day to Mr. Stoddard, of Maryland, who had the good sense to present an act of the Legislature, changing the name of one of his sons from Andrew Jackson to John Marshall. We presented Mr. Stoddard a man after our own heart; and promised, if he would tell us where to direct it, to meet him at the Altas grille. Mr. Stoddard, in the rejoined letter, has frankly accepted our offer. We shall take pleasure in walking at the Little Crossings, whenever our business calls us in that direction.

LIVERPOOL CHRONICLE, May 5.

Dear Sir: An extract from the Boston Atlas has just struck my notice, in which you mentioned me, in consequence of a signature of mine, to that effect. I wish to say, in this connection, that the Indians would be removed by the Government, the troops of the United States have been brought within the limits of Georgia, to overawe and intimidate our citizens from demanding in energetic terms, the enforcement of a Treaty, which is a paramount law of the land. It remains to be seen, if a President of the United States can not, and receive the support of the State, whose rights he thus tramples upon; we hazard nothing in saying, there will be but one voice in Georgia on this subject.

THE TREATY MUST BE ENFORCED.—*Milledgeville Journal*.

Charlotte:

Friday, June 18, 1836.

Charles W. Harris, Esq., of Mill Grove, is our agent. Persons paying him two dollars three months shall have the Journal for one month.

Revol of the Specie Circular.—Our readers informed us in last of the report of the Specie Circular by Congress, and of its having received the signatures of the President. This is enough to believe towards bringing the money market into a proper situation. Confidence will be restored and the Banks will soon resume the payment of specie. The resolution as adopted is as follows:

It is resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, etc. That it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to make, or to cause to be made, any general order which shall require the delivery of the money of the United States, or to the money or means of payment of the same, at any time, before the 1st day of January, 1837, to any person or persons, or to any bank or banking institution, or to any other person, except on the payment of interest, or on the payment of principal, or on the payment of interest and principal, or on the payment of interest and principal of the sum of \$100,000.

Section 10, provides that the amount of the sum to be paid to the Bank shall be limited to the amount of the profits of the Bank, after returning their costs for which they were pledged in the said sum.

Section 12, provides that the Attorney General shall be paid the additional expenses required of him by the bill.

The Legislature, a large majority of whom are in favor of the Sub-Treasury system, could not be so foolish as opportunity escape them, without doing all in their power to secure the passage of this bill through Congress; therefore, on the night of the 26th ult., a Caucus was held by the party to instruct their Senator and Representative.—We have heard it said, (says the Tribune,) that this was occasioned by letters received that morning from Washington. So that as it may, a measure was determined upon, the effect of which is to stifle the independence of these members of our delegation at Washington, who differ in opinion from their colleagues and the majority of the Legislature. Hence, the Administration have resolved to make another effort to carry the Sub-treasury bill, and friends are so nearly interested that the question may perhaps be decided by the vote of those very gentlemen.

Next morning, Mr. Davis introduced the following Resolution:

"Whereas, we have lately mixed with our constituents, and believe that they are decidedly in favor of the sub-Treasury system, and oppose the Resolutions passed last session of the Legislature, which Resolutions declare it expedient to separate the Federal Revenue from Banks and banking operations, and dangerous and unconstitutional to incorporate a National Bank;

"Resolved, That we earnestly request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for the bill to establish the Independent Treasury, with the specie provision."

After some hours of very excited discussion, Mr. Davis withdrew this Resolution, and substituted the following, which, after some further debate, was adopted by the House, and afterwards by the Senate.

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this Legislature, the Resolutions adopted at the last session, recommending the separation of the Government from the Banks and the removal of the deposit and disbursement of the public money of the United States, in the constitutional currency, have received the approbation of the people of this State.

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this Legislature, the policy indicated by these Resolutions, is essential to the best interests of the country; and that any public servant who refuses to promote the same, perishes a curse injurious to the welfare and prosperity of the State.

"Resolved, That the persons holding offices of the Legislature, be requested to transmit copies of these Resolutions to the Senators and Representatives of this State in the Congress of the United States."

The resolutions were opposed in the Senate by Gov. Hamilton, and in the House by Messrs. Polk, Adams, A. W. Thomas, Myers, Tammie of Charlotte, and Irby.

It has been a subject of remark heretofore that a State like S. Carolina, should be so easily and so unanimously won over to any measure, but more especially to a measure like the Sub-treasury; but no surprise could be felt when it is recollect that State, like individuals, may sometimes be governed by selfish motives. So in the present case we suspect. It is remarked by her leading men that now is the time for her to go ahead, and we think it is her time, for they are no doubt aware that if they do not take advantage of the present disorder in the Currency and have the C. C. R. R. Bank established, before the establishment of a U. S. Bank, which is as certain as any thing can possibly be, their prospect of making Charlotte an important city will be considerably retarded, for it will be admitted that wherever the head of a U. S. Bank is established that exchange will be in its favor.

Upon this ground, and this only, can the entire support of S. Carolina to the Sub-treasury Bill be accounted for, to our satisfaction.

—

E. Jaffray in the House of Representatives.—We learn from the National Intelligencer, that on the 1st inst., after a session of five days, intended to the special object of its call, by the Legislature of South Carolina adjourned.

The following is a synopsis of the first section of the act authorizing the Government bonds in the name of the State, confirmed by the Comptroller General, not exceed-

ing \$1,000,000, one-half payable in 50 years, half in 30 years, no interest not exceeding per cent, for the purpose of raising money, either in this country or Europe, and the faith of the State for the payment of bonds and the interest thereon.

Section 2 authorizes the Bank of the State to issue bonds to the Governor to communicate, an agent to raise the money on said bonds, and direct requires it to be placed in the bank, and to pay out of the capital thereof.

Section 4 authorizes the Bank to loan \$2,000,000, if so much be necessary, to the city. Note to be repaid by a Board trustees, two appointed by the applicant, to the Bank, and the fifth by those four; half of the repayment to be advanced by the applicant, upon his exhibiting evidence of freedom from insolvency. The amount advanced shall, within one year from its date, be expended in erecting a stone or brick building on the lot, and shall be refitted in ten installments, the first within three years, to be paid annually; the payments to be secured by bond, and mortgage in fee simple, to be held at a sum, after our notice.

For the faithful expenditure of the first loan advanced, another, still if necessary, still may be obtained on the same terms, to amount of half the appraised value of the improvements, upon the applicants assignment of a good policy of insurance on the Bank, to the amount previously loaned. Applying obtained loans to the appraised value of their lots are required to effect insurance under the policy to the Bank, to be regular.

Upon failure to do so, the Bank leaves the property, and if the borrower fails to meet after demand, to pay the premium of expenses, his bond shall be forfeited. The

bonds to be made only to those who apply within two years; and none upon a lot with a house building, with security that the same shall be removed within one year.

Section 5, provides that when there shall be more than the City of Charlotte, by an ordinance duly ratified, shall guarantee the funds against old debts.

Sections 6 and 7, provide for bonds for life, and for payment, until 1850.

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Section 10, requires the Bank to provide for paying the interest of the bonds.

Section 11, sets apart the profits derived by the Bank from the additional capital created by the act, for paying the interest and principal of the bonds of \$100,000.

Section 12, provides all the profits of the Bank, after returning their costs for which they are pledged in the old bonds.

Section 13, provides that the Attorney General shall be paid the additional expenses required of him by the act.

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Upon failure to do so, the Bank leaves the property, and if the borrower fails to meet after demand, to pay the premium of expenses, his bond shall be forfeited. The

12th during Congress.—A meeting during yesterday evening, and some time this morning, was convened on the 12th, while the session of Congress was in progress, to consider the action of the British Minister Richard Peel, leaving less than seven miles from Mount Cuba on the River St. Lawrence, was recently seized by a body of armed men, supposed to be Canadian rebels, on fire, and entirely destroyed. It is said, that there was \$10,000 in specie, on board—Two of the pirates have been arrested, and some men were sent to search for him to examine his health will permit.

June 10, 1836. —
SPEECHES.
SILVER AND SILVER COIN IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. Kersey: Some of the newspapers in this State, among the rest the Charlotte Journal, have lately commented upon the present and recent movements of a quantity of small silver pieces at the Mint at Philadelphia, to which it is thought, by acts of Congress, for the issue of Gold coins alone—of which its position offers peculiar advantages. Reference has also been made to the existence of silver in the vicinity, to authorize this expectation. An erroneous impression is given upon both these subjects.

However desirable, it undoubtedly is, that small silver coins should appear and serve as a medium of exchange, it would be much easier and cheaper, occasionally, to transport such from the Mint at Philadelphia, than to coin it here. Nevertheless, as such have been presented in evidence of the existence of gold coins, from certain districts, etc., also, rich in silver. But the silver contained in the gold bullion deposited at the Mint of Charlotte would not afford sufficient for one day's coinage in 10 pieces—but, however, it is absolutely necessary for the purposes of the Refiner in separating, which process requires a large amount of silver to extract the small portion of it, naturally and closely combined with all the Gold brought to the Mint. A large percentage of silver is requisite to set these operations in action before any Gold coins, of legal standard, could be coined.

With regard to a specimen of native silver exhibited and said to be from one of the mines near Charlotte, it is doubted by some, well instructed to judge, whether it is from any mine in this country at all; being a small grain, said to have resulted from an assay of ore, made at a distance, and bearing the appearance of an accidental or intentional remelt of silver coins; but being by no means in the form of "native silver," although, no doubt, at first, very likely believed to be such by some of those interested.

In order, therefore, to coin silver at the Branch Mint at Charlotte, silver bullion needs to be brought from a distance, at great cost as the coin. The annual process of assaying silver now used in the Mint of the United States, where silver is coined, must be introduced, and it differs essentially from the dry process employed for assays of gold. Additional machinery and apparatus of various kinds, certainly attended with additional expense, would be once required, very necessarily. No doubt an arrangement will be made by which payments of small silver coins will be made at the Gold Mint, operating with quite as much efficacy as the plan which has been proposed, of coining silver. I am very respectfully,

One of your Subscribers.

Charlotte, June 11, 1836.

A New Territorial Government.—The House of Representatives has been, for the two last days, in accordance with a previous special order, pretty industriously engaged in the despatch of business concerning the Territories of the United States. Among the bills which have passed the House is one, which will doubtless become a law, (having previously passed the Senate,) for dividing the Wisconsin Territory, and erecting out of it a new Territorial Government, to be called the Territory of Iowa. The name, at least, is in good taste.—*Nat. Int.*

Cherokees in Georgia.—The Indians, it is said, have given some indications of hostility towards the Whites in this State, or rather have manifested a disposition not to remove.

The Western Georgian says: "We have just conversed with a gentleman who has recently visited Gilmer and Union counties, and learn from him that the Indians in that section of country had been seen, by different persons and at different times, transporting corn, in sacks and otherwise, to the mountains, where it was supposed they intended to retreat whenever the troops were attempted to be enforced."

Hatterford Gazette.

THE EXAMINATION.
Mr. Hayes: Permit me to express my opinions through the columns of your paper in relation to the examination which took place in the State Academy of this place, on Thursday last. The school was opened in January last, under the superintendence of the Rev. A. J. Loveworth. I visited the school several times during the session, was present at the opening of the same, and witnessed the various degrees of advancement and abilities of the boys. I was present on Thursday last, together with a large number of spectators. My attention was first drawn to the pupils whose conduct deserved applause, they appeared more like men than boys, my attention was then directed to the Teacher, whose anxiety and solicitude in behalf of the rising generation under his charge, was deeply depicted in his countenance and evinced by his conduct. I had the gratification to witness the most extraordinary advancement in literature and an unexampled development of the mind, never before enjoyed in such perfection. With the Teacher I was truly gratified in consequence of his evincing such an intense desire to have his pupils correctly instructed, and from the progress the pupils made, I feel confident that their Teacher has been indefatigable in his exertions to improve the minds of those committed to his care, and there can be no doubt but that he has succeeded in giving entire satisfaction. The improvement in the pupils in my humble opinion exceeded any thing I ever witnessed in the same space of time. I candidly think that there was proof sufficient adduced on that day, to satisfy the minds of all present that the manner and course pursued in the instruction of the youth are entitled to the greatest consideration, and according to my opinion occupies a ground far above any system of education with which I am acquainted.—The students answered promptly and satisfactorily upon all the branches of literature in which they had been engaged during the session. They reflected great credit upon themselves and lasting honors upon their Teacher.

The interesting exercises of the day were concluded by declamation from a number of the students. I was much pleased with their manner of address and correctness of their speaking, they deserve great credit for this part of the exercises. The facts developed in this useful exercise clearly proved that they had been taught by one whose knowledge of public speaking entitles him to great credit.

Is their any way by which a proper value can be placed upon the services of such an individual? Can any one suppose for a moment that even another individual can be procured in whom so many qualifications for a Teacher are to be found?

It is a source of great regret to me that his services cannot be had any longer, in consequence of ill health. If I have to part with him as an Instructor, he may rest assured

that he will carry with him a full complement of the property and possessions, and on a portion of the amount I have saved, may readily supply for the maintenance of his family. I do not know the law of his contract I do not regret it. And I feel confident that I can secure the funds and wishes of all interested, in getting a general grant, and a sum ample enough presented for him to continue his health will permit.

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Mr. Kersey: Some of the newspapers in this State, among the rest the Charlotte Journal, have lately commented upon the present and recent movements of a quantity of small silver pieces at the Mint at Philadelphia, to which it is thought, by acts of Congress, for the issue of Gold coins alone—of which its position offers peculiar advantages. Reference has also been made to the existence of silver in the vicinity, to authorize this expectation. An erroneous impression is given upon both these subjects.

However desirable, it undoubtedly is, that small silver coins should appear and serve as a medium of exchange, it would be much easier and cheaper, occasionally, to transport such from the Mint at Philadelphia, than to coin it here. Nevertheless, as such have been presented in evidence of the existence of gold coins, from certain districts, etc., also, rich in silver. But the silver contained in the gold bullion deposited at the Mint of Charlotte would not afford sufficient for one day's coinage in 10 pieces—but, however, it is absolutely necessary for the purposes of the Refiner in separating, which process requires a large amount of silver to extract the small portion of it, naturally and closely combined with all the Gold brought to the Mint. A large percentage of silver is requisite to set these operations in action before any Gold coins, of legal standard, could be coined.

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POETRY.

The following beautiful lines are from the pen of C. P. HILL, Editor of the Portland Transcript.

Voyager on life's troubled sea,
Sailing to eternity!
Turn from earthly things away—
Vain they are and brief their stay
Chaining down to earth the heart
Nothing lasting they impart—
Voyager! what are they to thee?
Leave them all and "Follow me."

Traveller on life's road of life!
Seeking pleasure—finding strife—
Know, the world can never give—
Aught on which the soul can live;
Greed not riches—earth not fame—
Shining dust and sounding name!
Traveller! what are they to thee?
Leave them all and "Follow me."

Pilgrim through this "vale of tears?"
Banish all thy doubts and fears:
Lift thine eyes—a Heaven's above!
Think—there dwells a God of Love!
Wouldst thou fayre with Him find?
Keep thy counsels in thy mind?
Pilgrim! mark He's done for thee?
Will thou, then, not "Follow me?"

Wanderer from thy Father's throne,
Honest book—thy erring own:
Turn—thy path leads not to Heaven?
Turn—thy sins shall be forgiven:
Turn—and let thy songs of praise
Mingle with angelic lays:
Wanderer! have thy charms for thee?
I know they have—then "Follow me."

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the "Clockmaker, or the Sayings and Doings of Sam Slick."

SISTER SALL'S COURTSHIP.

There goes one of them are everlasting rotten poles in that bridge; they are no better than a trap for a critter's leg, said the Clockmaker. They remind me of a trap Jim Munroe put his foot in one night, that near about made one leg half a yard longer than tother. I believe I told you of him, what a desperate idle fellow he was—he came from Onion county in Connecticut. Well, he was courtin' sister Sall—she was a real handsum looking gal; you scarce ever seed a more out and out complete critter than she was—a fine figure head and a beautiful model of a craft as any in the state, a real clumper, and as full of fun and frolic as a kitten. Well, he fairly turned Sall's head; then we wanted her to give him up the more she wouldnt, and we got plain guy uneasy about it, for his character was none of the best. He was a universal favorite with the gall's, and though he didn't behave very pretty neither, forgetting to marry where he promised, and where he hadn't ought to forget, too; yet so it was, he had such an uncommon wimmin way with him, he could talk them over in no time—Sall was fairly bewitched.

At last father said to him one evening when he came a courtin', Jim, says he, you'll never come to no good, if you act like old scratch as you do; you ain't fit to come into no decent man's house at all, and your absence would be ten times more agreeable than your company, I tell you. I won't consent to Sall's going to them are huskies parties and quiltin' frolics along with you no more, on no account, for you know how—

Now don't, says he, now don't, uncle Sam; say no more about that; if you know'd you wouldn't say it was my fault;

and besides, I am no tother tack now, and the long leg too; I am steady as a pump bolt now.

I intend to settle myself and take a farm.

Yes, yes, says father, but it won't do.

I knew your father, he was our

sorjent, a proper clever and brave man he was too; he was one of the heroes of our

glorious revolution. I had a great respect for him, and I am sorry, for his sake, you

will act as you do; but I tell you once for all, you must give up all hopes of Sall, now and for everlastin'. When Sall heard this,

she began to nit away like mad in a desper-

ate hurry—she looked foolish enough that's a fact.

First she tried to bite her breath

and look as if there was nothing particular

in the wind; then she blushed all over like

scarlet fever, but she recovered that pretty

soon, and then her colour went and came,

and came and went, till at last she grew as

white as chalk, and down she fell slap of

her seat on the floor, in a faintin' fit. I see,

says father, I see it now you eternal villain,

and he made a pull at the old fashioned

sword that always hung over the fire place,

(we used to call it old Bunker, for his stories

always began "when I was at Bunker's

Hill,") and drawing it out he made a clip

at him as wicked as if he was stabbing a

rat with a bay fork; but Jim, he cuts off

the door like a shot, and draws it too after

him, and father sends old Bunker right

through the panel. I'll chop you up as fine

as mince meat, you villain, says he, if ever

I catch you inside my door agin'; mind

what I tell you, "you'll swing for it yet."

Well, he made himself considerable scarce

after that, he never set foot inside the door

agin', and I thought he had given up all hopes

of Sall, and she of him; when one night, a

most particular uncommon dark night, as I

was a comin' home from neighbor Dear-

bore's, I heard some one talking under

Sall's window. Well, I stops and listens,

and who should be near the ash saplin but

Jim Munroe, a trying to persuade Sall to

run off with him to Rhode Island to be mar-

ried. It was all settled, he should come

with a horse and shay to the gate, and then

help her out of the window, just at nine

'clock, about the time she went to bed.

Then he axes her to reach down her hand

for him to kiss, (for he was proper clever

at soft sawder) and she stretches it down

and he kisses it; and he says, I believe I

must have the whole of you out after all,

and gives her a jirk that kinder startled her;

it came so sudden like it made her scream, so off he set hot foot, and over the gate in no time.

Well, I cybered over this all night a calculate how I could reciprocate the trick with him, and at last I hit on a scheme. I recollect father's words at partin', "mind what I tell you, you'll swing for it yet," and thinks I, friend Jim, I'll make that prophecy come true, yet I guess. So the next night, just at dark, I gives January Snow, the old nigger, a nidge with my elbow, and as soon as he looks up, I walks and walks out and he arter me; says I, January, can you keep your tongue within your teeth, you old nigger, you? Why massa, why you are that are question? my goodness, you think old Sall he don't know that are yet; my tongue he got plenty room now, debil a tooth left, he can stretch out ever so far; like a little leg in a big bed, he lay quiet enough, massa never fear. Well, then, says I, bend down that are ash sapling softly, you old Snowball, and make no noise. The sapling was so sooner bent than secured to the ground by a notched peg and a noose, and a slip knot was suspended from the tree, just over the track that led from the pathway to the house. Why my dogs, massa, that's a —. Hold your mug you old nigger, says I, or I'll send your tongue a searching arter your teeth; keep quiet and follow me in presently.

Well, just as it struck nine o'clock, says I, Sally, hold thin here hank of twine for a minute, till I wind a trith on it off, that's a dear critter. She sat down her candle, and I put the twine on her hands, and then I begins to wind and wind away ever so slow, and drops the ball every now and then, so as to keep her down stairs. Sam, says she, I do believe you won't wind that are twine off all night, do give it to January, I won't stay no longer, I'm een most dead asleep. The old seller's arm is so plaguey osteoarthritis, said I, it wont do; but hark, what's that, I'm sure I heard something in the ash saplin, didn't you, Sall? I heerd the geese shore, says she, they always come under the window at night; but she looked scared enough, and says she, I vow I'm tired a holding out my arms this way, and I won't do it any longer; and down she throwed the hank on the floor. Well, says I, step one minute, dear, till I send old January out to see if any body is there; perhaps some o' neighbor Dearborn's cattle have broke into the sarsaparilla garden. January went out, though Sall said it was no use, for she knew the noise of the geese, they always kept close to the house at night for fear of the varmints. Presently in runs old Snow with his hair standing upon end, and the whites of his eyes looking as big as the rings of a soap plate; oh! massa, massa, and he, oh massa, oh Miss Sally, oh!! What on earth is the matter with you! said Sally, how you frighten me, I vow I believe you're mad. Oh, goodness, said he, oh! massa, Jim Munroe be hang himself on the ash sapling under Miss Sally's window—oh, my dogs!!! That shot was a settler, it struck poor Sall right twist wind and water; she gave a lurch ahead, then heeled over and sunk right down in another faintin' fit: and Joso, Snow's wife, carried her off and laid her down on the bed—poor thing she felt ugly enough, I do suppose.

Well, father, I thought he'd a fainted too, he was so struck up all of a heap, he was completely hung fuddled; dear, dear, said he, I tho't it wouldn't come to pass so soon,

but I knew it would come; I foretold it, said he, the last time I seed him; Jim, says I, mind what I say, you'll swing for it yet.

Give me the sword I wore when I was at Bunker's Hill, may be there is life yet, I'll cut him down. The lantern was soon

made ready, and out we went to the ash saplin.

Cut me down, Sam, that's a good fellow, said Jim, all the blood in my body has swashed into my head, and it's running out o' my nose, I'm een almost smothered—be quick for heaven's sake. The Lord be praised, said father, the poor sinner is not quite dead yet. Why, as I'm alive—well, if that don't beat all natur, why he has hung himself by one leg, and's a swingin' like a rabbit upside down, that's a fact. Why, if he aint snared, Sam; he is properly wired, I declare—I vow this is some of your doings, Sam—well, it was a clever scheme, too, but a little grain too dangerous, I guess. Don't s' and starin' and jawin' there all night, said Jim, cut me down, I tell you—or cut my throat, and be c——d to you, for I am chokin' with blood. Roll over that are hogsnout, old Snow, said I, till I get atop on it and cut him down; so I soon released him, but he couldn't walk a bit. His ankle was swelled and sprained like vengeance, and he awoke one leg was near about six inches longer than tother. Jim Munroe, says father, little did I think I should ever see you inside my door again, but I bid you enter now, we owe you that kindness, any how.

Well, to make a long story short, Jim was so chop fallen, and so down in the mouth, he begged for heaven's sake it might be kept a secret; he said he would run the state if ever it got wind, he was sure he couldn't stand it. It will be one while, I guess said father, before you are able to run or stand either; but if you will give me your hand, Jim, and promise to give over your evil ways, I will not only keep the secret, but you shall be a welcome guest at old Sam Slick's once more, for the sake of your father—he was a brave man, one of the heroes of Bunker's Hill, he was our sergeant, and—. He promises, says I, father, (for the old man had struck his right foot out, the way he always stood when he told about the old war; and as Jim

couldn't stir a peg, it was a grand chance, and he was going to give him the whole revolution from General Gage up to Independence,) he promises, says I, father. Well it was all settled, and things soon grew as calm as a pan of milk two days old, and after a year was over, Jim was as steady as Minister Joshua Hopewell, and was married to our Sall. Nothing was ever said about the snare till after the weddin'. When the minister had finished askin' a blessing, father goes up to Jim and says he, Jim Munroe, my boy, givin' him a rousin' slap on the shoulder, that set him a coughin' for the matter of five minutes, (for he was a mortal powerful man, was father,) Jim Munroe, my boy, says he, you've got the snare round your neck, I guess, now, instead of your leg.

We had a most special time of it, you may depend, all except the minister; father got him into a corner, and gave him chapter and verse of the whole war. Every now and then as I came near them, I heard Bunker's Hill, Brandywine, Chotes, Gates, and so on. It was broad day when we parted, and the last that went was the poor minister. Father followed him clear down to the gate, and says he, Minister, we hadn't time this hitch, or I'd a told you about the evakation of New York, but I'll tell you that the next time we meet.

CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

THE Rocky River Classical School will resume its exercises on Monday, the 2d day of July next, under the superintendence of Mr. Geo. M. Gibbs, A. M., in the Academy building, at Rocky River Meeting House, Cabarrus county, N. C.

TERMS per Session of Five and a half months.

Tuition in the Latin and Greek Lan-

guages,

do in Mathematics and the high-

or branches of English,

No deduction will be made for the loss of time on the part of pupils, except for sickness.

Boarding can be had in the best families, at convenient distance, including washing, &c., at from \$5 to \$6 per month.

The undoubted reputation of the above Institution, the advantages of its location, the moral and religious character of the surrounding population, and the high qualifications of the Superintendent, it is believed, will secure as liberal a patronage as ought to be desired. Parents will do well to engage their sons at an early period. By order of the Board of Trustees.

DANL. A. PENICK,
R. KIRKPATRICK, Committees.
A. ALEXANDER,

May 24, 1838. 400rsu32

* * The Editor of the Cheraw Gazette will insert the above in his paper 3 times, say once in two weeks, and forward his account to the Post Master at Pioneer Mills for payment. By order of the Committee.

BUTCHERING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country, that he has taken the old stand, formerly occupied by Capt. Thos. Dwight, and is now prepared to carry on the Coach Making in its various branches.

Having purchased a stock of good materials, seasoned lumber, &c., and having had long experience in the business, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

Every effort on his part shall be used in trying to make his work equal, if not surpass, any made in this section of country.

All REPAIRING done with neatness and despatch. Also, all kinds of Smith work.

CHARLES OVERMAN.

June 1, 1838. 400rsu32

Patent Steam FEATHER RENOVATOR

FOR Health and Economy.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of using the above Machine in the county of Mecklenburg, respectively inform their friends and the public generally, that they have one in operation in Charlotte, where any one in the town or its vicinity can have their beds renovated. The people in the country are informed that they intend to visit every neighborhood in a short time, so that all may have an opportunity of testing its utility. For further particulars see handbills.

A. MONTGOMERY.
G. W. HOUSTON.

May 17, 1838. 98f

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1838.

Joseph H. Wilson, Executor of W. Morrison, Esq.

Execution by a Justice of the Peace.

James W. W. Farris.

Levied on the lands of defendant, adjoining the lands of Jonathan Reid, Zenas A. Gruber and others, lying on the waters of Steel Creek.

I appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is an inhabitant of another State, Ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, for said J. W. W. Farris to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in July next, and then and there show cause, (if any he has) why an Order should not be made for the sale of said land.

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday in April. A. D. 1838.

B. OATES, C. C.

May 23, 1838. Price ads. 80f

Wrapping Paper,

S kept for Sale at Wm. Carson's Store